tiale on the question of the union of Creatia with Hungary. General har deny prevailed, and a favorable result is expected frow, the negotiations. M. Deak has quite recovered.

The Principalities. A rene wat of the disturbances at Jassy was apprehended. The treeps were confined to their barracks.

A Bombay private telegram of April 14 reports the market parayzed, and prices of cotton and shirtings lower and nominal.

Liverpool, April 21, 1865—p. m.

Mr. Penbody is among the passengers by the Scotia. He
was warmly cheered on embarking at Liverpool.

There is, as yet, no direct confirmation of warlike statements in The Trace to-day.

nents in The Traces to-day.

Paus, April 21, 1868.

A telegram received here from Vienna constrmathe news that Austria in replying to the Prussian note of the 15th has submitted propositions for mutual disarmament. The proposals are as follows: Austria and Prussia shall each restore their military establishments to the status quo which existed prior for the late defensive measures; that the 25th of April be the date for the mutual disarmament. Austria consents to disarm on that day, and is even willing that Prusen should disarm only on the 25th.

The Austrian proposition is said to have been communicated to Paris and London, where it has been condully approved.

At the next sitting of the Federal Diet, the communication with it is said, be made, announcing that the question of disarmament is in a fair way for settlement.

Liverock, April 22, 1868,
There is yet no news of the steamship City of Washing-

The Globe is authorized to state that the Government The Cricks is notherized to state that the Government has received no information warranting belief in the statements published by The Times, announcing the repture of disformatic intercourse between Austria and Prussia. Vicana contraits reassert pacific arrangements between the two countries. Austrian Representatives at the Frankfort Diet unde declarations of a peaceable character.

Paris Bourse closed from Rentes, 63f. Coc.

Milipourses, March 24.—Tariff again rejected. Ministrated.

Commercial Intelligence.

Lenpon Money Marker.—Under the more pacific accounts from Germany, there had been a decided improvement to the funds. Censels on the 20th advanced to 87, 2871. The discount demand at the bank was moderate, and the

The discount demand at the bank was mederate, and the market was easy. The bank rate remains at 6 per cent. The weekly returns of the Bank of England exhibits decrease in the bullion of \$345,065 sterling.

The suspension of Barned's Banking Company at Liverpool, on the 18th created considerable excitoment in financial circles. There is no precise information as to the labilities, but estimates run as high as \$3,250,000 sterling. There are 40,000 shares, on which only \$410 per share has been paid, and they are liable to further calls of \$40 each, so that it is believed all creditors will be paid in full.

shares, on which only Alb per share has been had, and reading a treatment will be paid in full.

The bank had under large advances on cetton, iron, &c. Fears were entertained of one or two large failures at Liverpool on account of the bank suspension, but it is moderstood that the temporary embarrassment of the firm in question had been satisfactorily surmounted. Hopes were entertained that arrangements would be made for a favorable liquidation of the bank—if not, for a resumption of business.

AMERICAN SECURIESE—Messrs. Barling Bros. & Co's. Circular says: There has been a fair business this week in 5-20 bonds, and the purchases are supposed to have been principally for American account. The closing price is 694-270; shares upiet; Erick quiet, 534-54; Blimois, 784-280. Buyers of Maryland Fives at 694; Virginia Sixes effered at 504; Sterling Fives nominally 55-256.

LIVERPOOL, April 21—Morning.

then the Reform bill among the cockneys proper), is occupied in speculating as to the decision of Parliament. It behoves me, therefore, to speak of it.

A Government majority is pretty confidently hoped for, but not so large a one as was expected a few days ago. The calculations vary from 8 to 20; earlier, the sanguine talked of 35. Of course this is little better than guess work, as at the two great party meetings there were only, in all, 460 members present, and therefore there are a couple of hundred who have not pledged themselves in any definite way; and the expertest whipper-in would be puzzled to tell how 658 new members will vote on a question like the present. The diminution of ministerial prospects is owing, first, to the inherent dislike of Parliament to reform of any kind; secondly, to the energetic opposition of the Tories. The House, liberal as it professes to be, has hardly passed out of the shadow of Lord Palmerston—that most fatally-popular of Machiavellian obstructives, whose very tradition conserves error, injustice and class legislation, whose name his disciples would foign conjure with were the spell effications. (By the way, what a good thing is it that men do die in this world, and with them so much of evil! else it were immortal). Men elected under an old system, however faulty, are slow to be convinced of its defects, apt to ahir alteration, and stop their ears to the truth enunciated in Tennyson's verse,

"The old order changeth, piving place to new.

And God fulfille invest in many ways."

Then the enemy is birty, sowing tares among the what, and the crop is aircady apparsant. There is not much doubt that Lord Berby's assent to the Parliamentary Oatha Angandment bill was due to a desire to secure Roman Dathalic votes against Veform, and that it has been, to

some extent, successful. Thus, Sir George Bowyer, a worth's man, and ordinarily a friend of progress and popular tights, has been seduced into the ranks of the Opposition. Also, Mr. McKenna, formerly a clerk in a provincial bank, row chairman of a prosperous bank of ... a own, which dealing principally with Insh farmers, so leavys be influenced by the priests. Then the O'Donogle .s naturally opposed toward voting for anything calc. ted to do good to Englishmen, so long as his own country remains misgoverned. The defection of Pim, the ember for Dublin, may be attributed to similar reason—enly as all the London correspondents of Irish newspapers predicted that he would second the address to the Throne, at the beginning of the session, and he wasn't asked to, he is more generally believed to act from personal motives. Such being the case with "the Irishry," as Maraniay delighted to call them (who exhibit a remarkable facility for getting on the wrong side on almost all occasions), things are hardly better among the Britons. There are lich, es and Doudrons and Bulwer Lyttons, as well as Lowes and Marshes and Hormans. Apropos of "Saw-Edwad-Lytton-Bullwig," as Thackeray called him years ago, barlesquing his drawl, I find that he had written out his impromptus speech, alimited to in my instincture, and court it to the Twee, where it cut a very different figure

Edwar-Lytton-Bullwig, 'ns Thackerny called him years ago, barlesquing his drawl, I find that he had written out his impromptu speech, alinded to in my last ictur, and seat it to the Times, where it cut a very different figure than in The Baily News, which published it as honestly reported in the gallery. But with all its elevenness everybody knows that the Opposition proceeds on false grounds from beginning to end. So there are good grounds for anticipating that the Ministry and bill will triamph, and England take one step further—a very short one, it is true—in the path of progress and democracy.

The measure sway be carried by so small a majority as not to warrant its procecution, in which case the Government must either resign office or spreal to the constituencies. As it is impossible that any Tory administration should succeed without a dissolution, Earl Russell would probably be as good as his word, in taken upon kinnself the responsibility of calling together a new Parliament, elected on the distinct issue of Reform or no Reform—though the Queen is understood to be averse to dissolutions, and the state of Ireland renders additional excitement in that country extremely undesirable. (Beside, the talk about the redistribution of seats has alarmed many of the smaller constituencies, many of whom are dead against the bill, knowing that its sepather must distanchine them. If such a resolution be carried out, the Liberals of England must be up and stirring. They cannot afford a defeat at the hustings on the question of Reform. The bill has been opposed, not on its own merits or denority, but simply and solely because it increases the popular element in the elective body. The enemies of the measure have admitted that they intend to maintain the monopoly of voting possessed by certain classes of the community, and Mr. Gladstone has declared that he dispopular element in the elective body. The enemies of the measure have admitted that they intend to maintain the monopoly of voting possessed by certain classes of the community, and Mr. Gladstone has declared that he dislikes monopolies in representation as in trade. Upon this ground, Tories and Liberals have pined gissue, and whatever may be the fate of this particular measure, there can be no question about the ultimate result. There is no more hope that the Tories will see the danger to which they are exposed themseves before it is too late, and therefore assist in the passage of a bill which is infinitely more moderate than any that can possibly succeed it, than there was of our slaveholders accepting Abraham Lincola, and, in consequence, postponing their own panishment for half a century. Fools and destructives are prodestined to help truth by batting at it, when it first knocks down and runs over them, and then proceeds at a ten-times fiercer pace for the interruption. And this is how we stand at present.

Among the secondary political events of the week, hinging on the Reform bell discussion—for it was introduced to delay and hamper the progress of the measure, as well as to bamboozle the agricultural interest with a beatific mirage of what a Tory administration is prepared to undertake, in the delightful hypothesis of Lordy Derby reassuming effice—was the production of Sir Fitzroy Kelly's motion in favor of the repeal of the Malt Tax, rendered noticeable, not on account of its intrinsic importance, but what came of it. This barronet is one of "the birds of passage in the House of Commons" spoken of by Burke, intent on that nicknamed by Brougham hefore he got into it of "incurables," in which, according to the first-named authority, his kind "have their best hower anchor." He was a clever lawyer, who defended the murderer Courroisier—who killed his master, Lord Willed.

The state of the control of the cont

House in a far honester sense than that intimated by Lowe the objectionable.

Apropos of him and The Times, we talk of the masage of the Civil Rights bill over the veto of President Johnson, not too wisely. As a matter of course, Mr. Lowe's organ indulges in a little characteristic lying and misrepresentation on the subject, instructing its readers that the bill in question was a species of franchise measure for negroes, and invoking the same sort of hostility against it as that sedulously cultivated among "respectable" Britons against the working classes. Dodging the describing of it in detail, it talks windily about Congress "arrogating" to itself powers which the United States Constitution does not confer of "authority overriding State authority," "law millifying the State laws "of "a government by military force," of the merciful and Constitutional theories of President Johnson" (whom, once, it expected would resign on account of inebriety and general unfitness for his office), and the like, no doubt successfully bemuddling that large class of Englishmen who think it oracular. Furthermore, The Times confidently expected that the President would obtain the support of the American people—a few malignant "Radicals" excepted—and published this from its New-York correspondent, in its yesterday's issue:

"An observer here cannot belp noticing that the cry be-

comes loader and loader every day—'The President wants to give everything to the Soath, and revive the the state of things before the war. He is going with the Copperheads. Just or not this is a very dangerous cry for the President, and the uncompromising tone of his message and speeches helps to warrant it. Even New York is cooling toward him. One of the leading judges belonging to that Sixate told me this marning that the President could not get a vote there to save his life. 'Copperhead' has been shouted at him, and the effect of the taunt is scarcely less fatal to a public man in America of the taunt is scarcely less fatal to a public man in America of the taunt is scarcely less fatal to a public man in America than was the cry of 'Suspect' in the French Revolution. The waterwords which nexed the nation on to war have not yet lest their electric influence. The President is a 'Suspect' now—it is one of the most artiful, and promises to be the most ancessful details of the Radical strategy to render him so."

"This," comments The Star, "is the testimony of a witness friendly to the President; "further opining that Mr. Johnson will scarcely venture to assume the responsibility of "treating the bill as waste paper," at the risk of impeachment by Congress. I may add that most middle-class Britons continue that disparagement of the nearto which set in at an early period during the war, which (with the addition of a little biaspheny and the subtraction of grammar) would quite qualify for the tone of Washington or Tammany Hall on the subject. They have even adopted our "nieger"—which, apparently, four years of civit cannage has not taught us to spell correctly. They wear our bild clothes. "Look at how they have been going on in Jamaica" is a popular remark, it being taken for granted not withstanding Eyre's hangings, Kansay's scourgings with "cats of plaited wire." Nelson's hunting down with Marcous, &c., that the negro "must have been at the bottom of it, though, no doubt, there's a good deal to be said on both si

An American, faminar with the astonished at the cackle current now.

The Cattle Plague returns of animals attacked for the week ending April 14, are only 2,582. They amounted to 3,361 on that previous. Clearly, the Rinderpest is abating, steadily and satisfactorily.

That unlucky Northamberland is affont at last, favored by a very high tide. At 3 p. m. on Tuesday last the lightening power employed had raised the vessel 16 inches at the stern and one at the bows; the deg-shores were knocked away, and the great vessel floated grandly out into the river, the current bringing her round into midchannel off Deptford, where she now lies moored, one of the most powerful vessels in the British navy.

Mr. Peabody sails on the Scotia, the vessel which convers this letter, from Liverpool to the United States.

Lord Derby's Exhibition of National Portraits, comprising over a thousand, is now open in the areades and galleries overlooking the Horticultural Gardens at Spath Kensington. I have not yet been to see it, so must reserve my gossip thereon.

PROM PARIS.

The Strasburg Election-Defent of Laboulage - A Few Figures - Inferences - President Johnson and his Vetors-The German Question - Elegant Extracts - Personal and Literary Items-The Lady and the Horse-The Latest Style of Bonnets-Insanity in

[Prussian Plenipotentiary at the Federal Diet Session of April 6, 1865.

"Christian IX. was, up to the peace of Vienna, the sole legitimate sovereign of the Duchies. Prussia and Austria have now acquired all his rights."—[Statement of War Expenses presented to Prussian Chambers, May 15, 1865.

To change the subject. The Count of Montelambert is making his final preparations for his voyage to and through the United States.

Barnum's "Universal History of Humbugs" is translated, and has quite a pitiful little success here.

The manager of the Italian opera has discovered a female tenor in the person and vocal organs of one Miss Mella, an Italian young lady, who is presently to appear on the boards of Les Italians in the rôle of somebody in something—a male body at any rate.

The Saltan of Turkey has at last been coaxed, bullied, or intelligently persuaded into giving a regular charter to

That is, sanctioning by a solemn firmar—the Isthmus of Snez Canal Company. It is great pite that the devoted, intelligent, persevering, inspiring bend of that enterprise, Monsieur Lesseps, could not be educated over to our side to boss of that railroad across the continent, which Samuel Bowles so eloquently lays or to the need of.

Your readers may be collect, in a rambling notice of Victor Hugo's Travew dears de la Mer, printed from my MS. in The Triby one a month ago, the mention made there of the encour ter between the hero of the novel and a devil of a devil-fish. It has been to French readers the most effective, massage in the book, and of the two parties to the combet the devil-fish has become, not the most admired certainly, but quite the most notorious. The French mane of this monstrous exphaloped is Pieurre. Yet more monstrous drawings of him, largely drawn from imagication rather than from sea-water originals, appear in the cheap illustrated papers. The jokers and fanny fell-was have got hold of him, and put him, in a symbolical way, into all sorts of offices where the essential business is to catch and bleed the pensive public. Pieurre is fast becoming the distinctive class name of that portion of the female community litherto known as Lionnes, Lorettes, Breches, Cocottes. One of these, by the way—or it might have been a fortunate female—the fashionable and better classes of monde and demi-monde have so perfectly succeeded in mutual rivalry that no one can tell by the eye to which sphere of society a specimen of either belongs—was befallen by a droll accident the other day. She was riding last driving, my little neologist critic, if you please—the cocker was drivingl in an open carriage, with a very small amount of honnet and a quantity of ornamental simulated vegetable growth on her head; the street was crowded the ill-fed horse of the following yehicle, with appetite provoked by the false appearances, stretched forward a intile his eager neck and nibbled to; high shrieks from the more or less fortu

f the lady.
I would, if I could and dared, strive here to convey some picture—some image of the form and fashion—of the last fashionable hats for women. But this is quite the last fashionable bats for women. But this is quite beyond the compass of mere male wits—though they are the littlest "loves of things" in their kind that the same ever shone upon woman's fair face in despite of. Filtery for once, and for one variety. Primarily, in its essential quiddity, this last best gift to man of woman's hat—for it does not so much as approach, much less shade or disguise her sweet face—is not unlike a basket-cover. I mean one of those covers to one of those baskets such as we were used, ever so many pleasant years ago, to carry our noon victuals to school in, of some six inches or so diametrically, and somewhat seconced in the middle. This persieve

used, ever so many pleasant years ago, to carry our noon victuals to school in, of some six inches or so diametrically, and somewhat scooped in the middle. This paniera salade finds a place for itself on the top of the modern female head, in the uncertain country situated between her (possibly own) front and somebody else's luxuriant back-hair settlements. What with the style, and the ribbons, and the thises and the that's thereaunto appertaining, I am assured that one of these charmingly simple insket-covers does not cost over 60 or 70 francs.

From a long and figure-stuffed report of the Minister of Agriculture, Commerce and Public Works, on insanity in France, I compress the following: At the beginning of 1861, there were resident in institutions under Government supervision 35,239 insane subjects, of whom 29,459 were properly insane; 3,746 idiotic, and 43 cretius. This does not include the unfortunate insane treated in their homes, and whose number amounts to almost as many more. In 1861, of a population of something over 37,000,000,84,214 were insane. The proportion of men is greater than of women—as the statistics of sindle, a species of mental disease, always give more male than female victims. It is worth noticing that the proportion of idiots and cretirus is fearfully larger in the class privately treated than in the institutions exposed to surveillance. Among the proveking causer, the report shows that in France, as with us, "rum and religion," both taken intemperately, are the chief.

GARIBALDI SUITS, FOR BOYS—The most elegant ver before seen in this country. Ladies call and inspect them. BROKAN BROTHERS, No. 62 Lafayette place and No. 24 Fourth-ave.

A Would-be Poisoner Tried, Convicted and Bentenced.

Dr. Gustaff, late of New-York City, who attempted to poison a man named McKinnon here, several months ago, was tried yesterday, found guilty and sentence to fifteen rears inaprisemment in the newlentiary.

THE REPORT ON RECONSTRUCTION.

The President Opposed to the Scheme.

A Majority of the Cabinet Sustain Him.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON Theeday, May 1, 1866.

The Cabinet spent four hours to-day in a session, the greater part of which was spent in discussion of the Reconstruction Committee's report, Secretaries Harlan and Stanton alone favoring it.

To The Associated Press. Washington, Tuesday, May 1, 1866. It is understood that in the Cabinet meeting to-day the President invited an expression of opinion from the Heads of Departments respecting the proposition reported on Monday last by the Congressional Committee on Recon-

An interesting and animated discussion is said to have ensued, in which, if the rumor be true, Secretary Seward declared himself in very decided and emphatic terms against the plan of the Committee, and in favor of the immediate admission of loyal representatives from the lately Rebellious States. Secretary McCulloch was as positive as the Secretary of State in his opposition to the plan recommended by the Committee, and expressed himself as strongly in favor of an immediate consummation of the President's restoration policy by the admission into Congress of loyal men from the Southern States. Secretary Stanton was equally decided in his opposition to the Committee's proposition; he was for adhering to the policy which had been agreed upon and consistently pur-sued by the Administration; and he was gratified that the President had brought the subject to the consideration of the Cabinet. Secretary Welles was unequivocally against the Com-

mittee's scheme, and was earnest in his support of the President's policy, comprehending the instant admission into Congress of loyal representatives of the States lately in rebellion. Secretary Harlan was rather reticent, and expressed no opinion. Postmaster-General Dennison was in favor of carrying out the restoration policy of the President, but expressed some doubts as to the precise time at which loyal representatives from the Southern States should be admitted to seats in Congress. Attorney-General Speed was not present at the meeting, being on a visit to his home in Kentucky. The President was carnest in his opposition to the report of the Com-mittee, and declared himself against all conditions precedent to the admission of loyal representatives from the Southern States in the shape of amendments to the

First. Pince the foot upon a piece of paper and trace he outline of same with a pencil, which will give the migh and speed of the foot, as abown in figure A. Second. Make the following measurements, in other and fractions, with tape measure, as shown in sure B. viz.

I.—The Ball of the feet.
2.—The Low Instep.
3.—The High Instep.
4.—The Heel.
5.—The Ankle.
6.—The Calf. THIS HOUSE IS THE LARGEST IN THE CITY, AND WAS ESTAPLISHED IN IGO.

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